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eighty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." Later we are reminded that the object of the Constitutional Convention is to *amend* the Articles of Confederation; "not to do away with the old law, but to amend it so as to make it meet the needs and exigencies of the government."

This argument, historically produced up to this point, holds us by its precise neatness and overwhelming truth. From here the author plunges into the Constitution, and, seizing upon certain decisions, acts and precedents, shows us just how and where this reserve power left in the states has been curtailed and intrenched upon. A notable instance of this is his criticism of the case of *In re Neagle*, where, in speaking of the President's right to protect Justice Field when in the State of California, he says: "The claim that Neagle was obeying orders of the President in going with Justice Field to protect him, concedes that he was in the act of violating that provision of the Constitution that requires the United States to guarantee to the *states* republican forms of government and the exercise of their *police power*."

Another topic in this work, which lack of space does not permit us to treat more fully, is its discussion of prohibition against admitting states remotely separated from the union, the prohibition against buying or selling the sovereign title to territory and its inhabitants.

It is, however, with unusual force of argument and clear diction that an attack is justly made upon the Fifteenth Amendment, now so firmly imbedded in our Constitution, and which, although we may doubt the wisdom of, we cannot controvert. The arguments here, as elsewhere, are such that one, firmly opposed to the assertion, can find no flaw in the reasoning.

On the whole, we think that after a careful study of the recognized standard works on the Constitution we could recommend no work better adapted than Mr. Bullitt's for the broadening and dilating of ideas already gained, and enlarging the scope of the grasp on the questions it considers.

T. C.

FIRST STEPS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By SIR SHERSTON BAKER, Bart. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899.

The recent war between the United States and Spain raised many questions of international law, which, owing to the vast commerce of the former nation were of peculiar interest to the people of England and the United States in particular, and it was owing to this that the present volume was given to the public.

The author in his preface clearly states that his purpose in writing was to present "a manual of international law, written in easy language and not too large a volume, which might meet with

the approbation of the public and supply a want to students." We think he has fully attained his end. There are, indeed, many works on international law, but they are designed only for those who are well versed in the subject, and are entirely beyond the reach of those who don't propose to make it a life-study. To the general public, and even to students, international law has but a vague significance. Based as it is upon ever-varying customs and elusive precedents, the average person has great difficulty in ascertaining the underlying principles of this great system.

Sir Sherston Baker has removed all this difficulty by writing the present volume. While its pretensions are small and its author disavows any intention to give to the public a voluminous work, still we must call attention to the vast amount of learning and careful research which he displays in its make up.

The book opens with a very interesting and instructive historical sketch of the subject wherein the laws of nations are traced from their earliest beginnings among the Jews, the Greeks and Romans through eleven distinct periods to the present day.

The nature and sources of international law are then taken up and ably discussed. He treats of in turn the rights of nations, and finally details the usages of states in their intercourse with one another. Every phase of the subject is treated in a plain and concise style, and in the appendix is inserted a digest of the more important cases for those who are inclined to look for the authority for statements made in the course of the work.

The volume, we think, is very meritorious, and, no doubt, will prove of great value to the general public and to students. It is, moreover, gotten up in first-class style, being well indexed, and should prove invaluable as a book of ready reference to those who are but rarely engaged in dealing with international questions.

M. H.

A TRUSTEE'S HANDBOOK. BY AUGUSTUS PEABODY LORING, of the Suffolk Bar. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1898.

We particularly recommend this little book to any one who finds himself called upon to undertake the duties of a trustee. So far as we are informed it is the only complete work of its kind, and one could not wish for a clearer or more concise statement of the practical rules governing the relation of trustee and beneficiary. There is here no exhaustive discussion of legal principles, or long citation of conflicting decisions; for these the reader is referred to the standard text-books on the subject. One leading and illustrative case is cited with each settled principle laid down, while where decisions are in conflict, that fact is noted, and one or two of the leading decisions on each side are mentioned. Where rules are dependent upon statute, a brief abstract is given for each state; the general application of the work is thus apparent. It is, per-